

Fair Tonight, With Moderate Temperature.

The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 7111.

Yesterday's Circulation, 50,593

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1911.

Eighteen Pages

PRICE ONE CENT.

EXECUTION OF MATTIE LOMAX TO BE STAYED

Bond Signed, Assuring Appeal to District Court of Appeals.

NO HEARING IN CASE LIKELY TILL OCTOBER

Plea to President Probably Will Be Delayed Pending Action of Court.

A stay of execution of the sentence of death pending against Mattie E. Lomax will probably be granted immediately.

G. Gilmer Easley, formerly of Houston, Va., but now a real estate dealer of Washington, who has known Mattie Lomax and her mother for many years, today signed the bond of \$100 for the appeal of the Lomax case to the District Court of Appeals. This means that the transcript of the testimony in the case will be completed and that the Court of Appeals will review it and listen to argument as to why the verdict of the jury in the lower court should be set aside.

The Court of Appeals has adjourned for the summer and the execution of the Lomax sentence has been set for July 31.

No Hearing Till October. It is probable the case cannot be heard until October, in which event either the Court of Appeals or Justice (Wright, of the District Supreme Court, will grant a stay of execution of the sentence.

Mr. Easley, who signed the bond and made it possible to carry the case to the higher court, is a member of the Edwards family, of Houston, where Mattie Lomax was born, and where her mother now lives. He is intensely interested in the case, and announces he will do all in his power to save the life of the woman whose family has been in the service of his people in the Old Dominion since before the war.

The action taken today means that the appeal to the President will probably be postponed until after the case is passed upon in the Court of Appeals. It is understood the President would not consider it until the appeal to the higher tribunal is disposed of.

Lomax Woman Thanks Friends for Their Efforts to Save Life

Developments of striking interest and importance came today in the movement for commutation of the death sentence imposed on Mattie E. Lomax, the colored woman, who has been condemned to hang on July 31 for the murder of Cecil Lomax, her husband.

In response to inquiry from a reader, who wanted to know whether the condemned woman preferred life imprisonment to hanging, The Times obtained from the prisoner a statement, expressing appreciation of the efforts being made in her behalf, and pleading that her life be spared. This statement is published herewith.

The Hillside Citizens' Association today announced the text of a resolution of protest against the hanging, which it has adopted and will send to the President.

The Times presents today answer to the criticism of Justice Wright, who presided at the Lomax trial, and who has been condemned in some of the letters on the Lomax case. The law which imposed upon the court the necessity of ordering the death penalty is fully explained.

As a result of the mass meeting of colored people at the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church last evening, when nearly 3,000 men and women assembled to protest the hanging, 400 petitions are being circulated for signatures today.

Four Hundred Petitions Are Being Circulated for Clemency for Woman

Four hundred petitions to President Taft, requesting him to commute the death sentence of Mattie E. Lomax, are being circulated for signatures today (Continued on Seventh Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

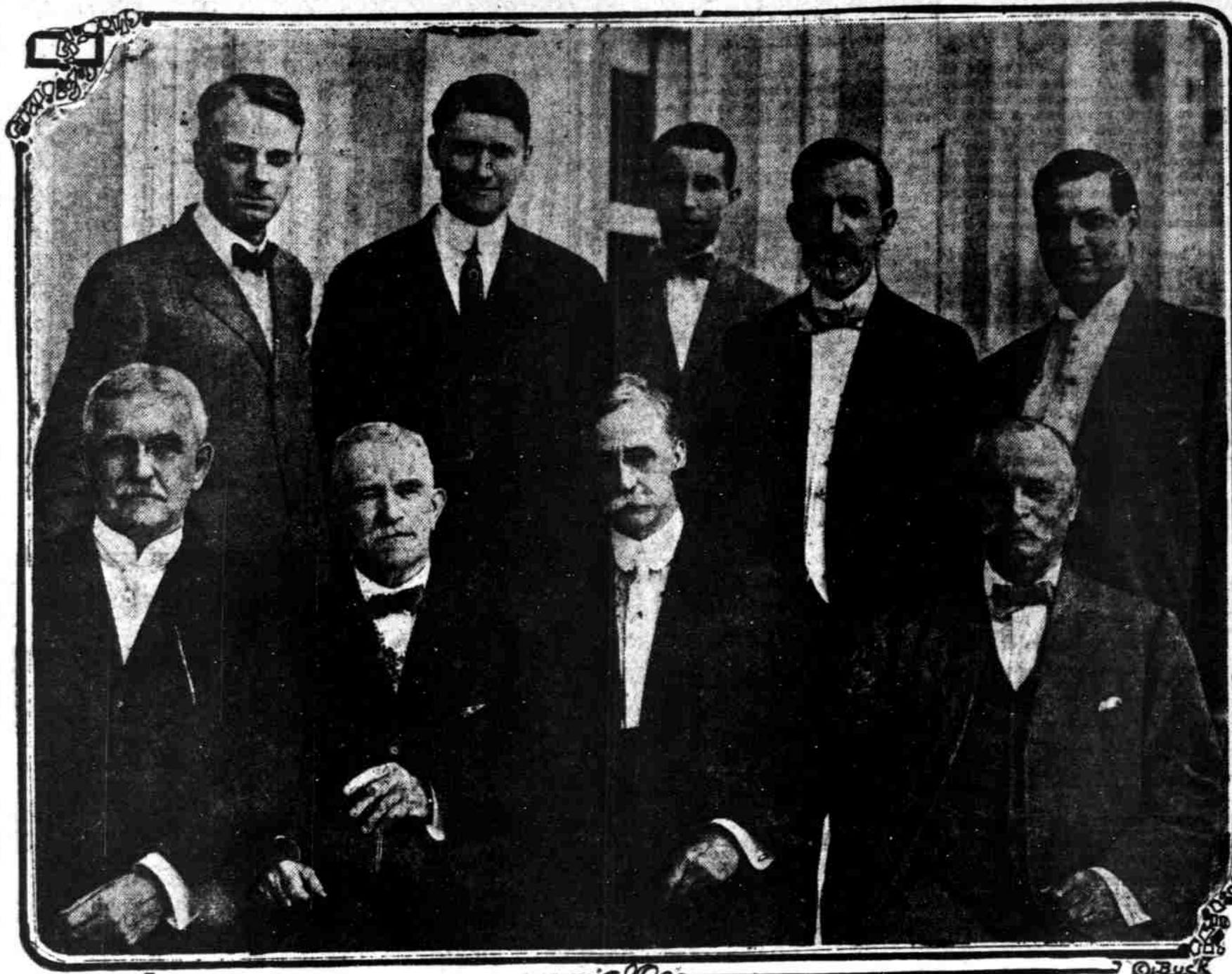
FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT. Fair tonight with moderate temperature.

TEMPERATURES. U. S. BUREAU. AFLECK'S. 8 a. m. 66 8 a. m. 70 9 a. m. 68 9 a. m. 72 10 a. m. 67 10 a. m. 73 11 a. m. 66 11 a. m. 71 12 noon 65 12 noon 70 1 p. m. 64 1 p. m. 69 2 p. m. 63 2 p. m. 68 3 p. m. 62 3 p. m. 67 4 p. m. 61 4 p. m. 66 5 p. m. 60 5 p. m. 65 6 p. m. 59 6 p. m. 64 7 p. m. 58 7 p. m. 63 8 p. m. 57 8 p. m. 62 9 p. m. 56 9 p. m. 61 10 p. m. 55 10 p. m. 60 11 p. m. 54 11 p. m. 59 12 m. 53 12 m. 58

TIDE TABLE. Today—High tide, 8:30 a. m. and 10:15 p. m.; low tide, 3:47 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. Tomorrow—High tide, 10:10 a. m. and 10:55 p. m.; low tide, 4:35 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

SUN TABLE. Sun rises, 4:32; Sun sets, 7:27

Senate Subcommittee That Will Conduct the Lorimer Investigation



From Left to Right: Sitting—Robert J. Gamble, Joseph F. Johnston, William P. Dillingham (Chairman), Duncan U. Fletcher. Standing—William S. Kenyon, Luke Lea, Clerk Pease, John W. Kern, Wesley L. Jones.

AUTOMOBILE HORN GIVEN A HEARING IN POLICE COURT

Judge Pugh, Finding "Whistle" Is Discordant, Passes Judgment.

The tone quality of an automobile whistle was adjudged to be discordant by James L. Pugh, in District court of Police Court today. He passed judgment after a full "hearing" of the whistle.

Norman Corbin, the owner of the whistle and accompanying automobile, was charged with violation of the police regulation that forbids the use of any warning device that is unnecessarily loud or discordant.

The automobile was driven into the courtyard at the Police Court building right under the court windows. The whistle was put in operation, and it whistled, moaned, and screamed up and down the scale, but not for long.

Judge Pugh speedily decided that there was discord and that the whistle was unnecessarily loud. Mr. Corbin's personal bond was taken not to use this whistle again or any other that violates District regulations.

This whistle is of the so-called "muffler" type, and is operated by the exhaust from the muffler of the car.

This is the first time that Police Court judges have been called upon to pass musical criticism on the tone of whistles or horns, and Judge Pugh's ruling is considered likely to bring about an extensive change in horns and whistles now in use among Washington automobile owners.

SENATORS TO GIVE TAFT A SILVER SET

Take Up Collection for Wedding Anniversary Present to the President.

Members of the Senate of the United States will purchase a handsome silver service for President and Mrs. Taft for their silver wedding anniversary. It became known today, that contributions are being obtained for this purpose.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, has interested himself in the matter, and a contribution of \$10 is being obtained from each Senator. If all subscribe, inasmuch as there are ninety-one members of the Senate, a total of \$910 will be raised.

Victor Du Pont, Jr., Dies At His Wilmington Home

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—Victor Du Pont, Jr., aged sixty-one, one of the family of powder makers by that name, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

He was one of the greatest stamp collectors in the country.

ROOSEVELT SCORES GENERAL H. G. OTIS; PRAISES GOMPERS

In Outlook Editorial He Denounces Los Angeles Editor as "Enemy of Good."

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, is characterized as a "consistent enemy of every movement for social and economic betterment and the consistent enemy of the men in California who have dared resolutely to stand against corruption and in favor of honesty," by Theodore Roosevelt, in the current number of the Outlook, published today. At the same time, Colonel Roosevelt praises Samuel Gompers' recent article in the American Federationist and asserts the labor leader is doing a great work for the public good.

The article by Mr. Roosevelt is the result of editorial comments by the Los Angeles Times and the Federationist upon the recent article by Mr. Roosevelt, in which he declared that if the Times was dynamited by labor men, they should be punished. The Times, commenting upon this article, says that thus "Mr. Facing Both Ways has only succeeded in angering the labor unions in an effort to conciliate them," asserting that the labor unionists do not want anybody punished if they are guilty.

Goos After Him. "Thus," says Mr. Roosevelt, "Mr. Otis is guilty of conduct which could not be too severely denounced if the offender were a labor leader, and which, therefore, cannot be too severely denounced when the offender is a violent opponent of organized labor." Continuing, he says:

"The attitude of General Otis in his paper affords a curious instance of the anarchy of soul which comes to the man who in conscienceless fashion deifies property at the expense of human rights—no less surely than it comes to the man who in the name of human rights was upon all men of property, good or bad."

Discussing Mr. Gompers' article, Mr. Roosevelt says that while Mr. Gompers takes a view that the building was not dynamited and that this is wrong, the case not having been tried yet, the discussion is fair and free from the tone and temper which characterizes the Times article.

Mr. Gompers in it assures Mr. Roosevelt that a careful reading of trade unionist publications will prove that there is in them "nothing of vituperation, heated denunciations, or groundless accusations," and that the trades unionists in this case only want a fair trial.

This, says Mr. Roosevelt, is what everybody wants in this case, and then he urges Mr. Gompers and the labor unionists that they "make it equally evident that they do not intend to stand by the men right or wrong, but that they will join with every other citizen in hearty condemnation if they are guilty," without permitting any feeling against the Times to enter into the merits of the dynamiting case.

This admonition is explained by the statement of Mr. Roosevelt that the labor unionists did themselves and their cause great wrong by their failure to denounce the general attitude and some of the specific deeds of the Western Federation of Miners during "its heyday of wrong doing in Montana and Idaho."

LORIMER PROBES UNABLE TO DECIDE ON AN ATTORNEY

Committee Decides to Begin Hearings on June Twenty-second.

The Lorimer investigating committee took up the question of employing counsel today, but was unable to reach any decision. Several names are being prominently considered by the committee. Those who are foremost are said to be George W. Pepper, of Philadelphia, who was counsel for Pinchot in the Ballinger-Pinchot hearing, and John H. Marble, who is attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Former secretary of War Dickinson has the support of several members of the committee. The choice, however, is believed to rest between Mr. Pepper and Mr. Marble.

Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, has been considered, but he will not be selected. Some of the members of the committee are not friendly to him on account of his prominence in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

John J. Healey, of Chicago, who was counsel for the Illinois State senate committee, probably will aid the committee in addition to other counsel. The committee definitely decided today to begin the hearings Thursday, June 22, at 10 o'clock, and to continue them daily hereafter, beginning at 10 o'clock. The hearings will be held in No. 301, the large room in the Senate office building.

Grills Who Shot Stokes Get Reduction in Bail

NEW YORK, June 14.—Ethel Conrad and Lillian Graham, the girls who shot Millionaire W. E. D. Stokes in their apartments at 225 West 80th street, had their bail reduced today when arraigned in the West Side court, from the original \$25,000 to \$15,000 each. Further hearings in the case were put off until Friday at 2 p. m., when an appeal for additional reduction of bail will be made.

Head of Harriman Roads Confers With President

Judge Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, and Maxwell Evarts, general counsel, conferred with President Taft and Secretary Fisher this afternoon about the work being done by the Government to save the Imperial valley of California from the overflow of the Colorado river.

The Southern Pacific has two important lines affected by these improvements, and Judge Lovett came to Washington to offer the Government the benefit of his engineer's investigation of the situation.

Following the conference Secretary Fisher said: "As soon as the Government could determine positively what was necessary to be done with the river, a special message would probably be sent to Congress asking for an emergency appropriation."

Judge Lovett and his counsel were at the White House for more than an hour.

To Prohibit Polygamy.

An amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding polygamy is proposed in a memorial from the Nebraska legislature presented to the House today by Speaker Champ Clark by request.

The memorial proposes that a constitutional convention be called to submit to the people an amendment "to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation."

STRIKE OF SEAMEN THREATENS TIE-UP OF WORLD SHIPPING

Hundred Thousand to Obey Call Issued Today, Says Leader.

NEW YORK, June 14.—International shipping between America, Great Britain, and all Europe, as well as coastwise shipping in this country, will be completely tied up by Friday night by the strike of seamen which began in Southampton today, according to Matthew Tearle, one of the union officials here, who declares not less than 100,000 men will go out.

But for the fact that he had not received from Havok's Williams, in charge of strike headquarters in Southampton, word for the men in New York to go out, the hundreds of passengers on the Mauretania would not have left today for London in time to see the coronation, and all heaved a sigh of relief when he permitted the crew to remain at work.

In Liverpool, 60 men, comprising the crews of the Empress of India and the Teutonic, went out. In Amsterdam, the crews of three Royal Steamship Lines refused to sign the old articles and were discharged. In Sunderland, England, and in Rotterdam, Holland, it was announced the strike would be inaugurated tonight.

In Southampton three big liners were tied up. In Liverpool was said that the owners had agreed to meet committees, they having before refused to treat with the union. In Sunderland, it is said the employees in the big ship yards may strike in sympathy.

Out of New York, in addition to ships going to Europe, all the West Indian lines will be affected if the Seamen's and Coast Cooks' and Stewards' Union votes Friday night to go out.

The strike is the result of a fight for twenty years for better hours and better sanitary conditions, especially on the smaller ships and tramp steamers.

Head of Harriman Roads Confers With President

Judge Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, and Maxwell Evarts, general counsel, conferred with President Taft and Secretary Fisher this afternoon about the work being done by the Government to save the Imperial valley of California from the overflow of the Colorado river.

The Southern Pacific has two important lines affected by these improvements, and Judge Lovett came to Washington to offer the Government the benefit of his engineer's investigation of the situation.

Following the conference Secretary Fisher said: "As soon as the Government could determine positively what was necessary to be done with the river, a special message would probably be sent to Congress asking for an emergency appropriation."

Judge Lovett and his counsel were at the White House for more than an hour.

To Prohibit Polygamy.

An amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding polygamy is proposed in a memorial from the Nebraska legislature presented to the House today by Speaker Champ Clark by request.

The memorial proposes that a constitutional convention be called to submit to the people an amendment "to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation."

LOOTING OF SUGAR TRUST BY FOUNDER BARED BY PROBERS

House Committee Told of Long Era of Manipulation of Combine By Havemeyer.

FORMER SECRETARY HEIKE ON STAND ALL THE DAY

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

In rough, sketchy outlines, the picture of the great twenty-year era of graft which marked Havemeyer control of the Sugar trust began to develop during today's session of the Hardwick Sugar Investigating Committee.

How millions on millions were made at the stroke of a pen in the facile hand of Henry O. Havemeyer; how in one instance he sold what seemed the control of a great corporation, and then turned up with \$10,000,000 of its stock, and the control, by the easy process of issuing this stock to himself; how the legality of this issue is now being contested in the courts; how the beet sugar industry was beaten down and seized by him, and afterward sold to the trust at huge profits to Havemeyer personally; how the competitors of the trust were squeezed out of existence by devious plots and intrigues—all this began to develop with the hearings today.

The Sugar trust was not merely a \$90,000,000 corporation which Havemeyer dominated and from which he drew dividends. It was vastly more. It was an incorporated cow that he milked into the bucket of his private purse by tens of millions.

HOLDINGS IN COMBINE WERE NEGLIGIBLE.

When Havemeyer died, his holdings in the company were negligible—24 shares. It was conjectured in today's testimony. Yet his control was absolute. Havemeyer's game was not to own sugar stock; it was to buy dogs and cats of sugar interests and then sell them to his trust at advances that in single cases amounted to many millions. The trust was milked; Havemeyer got the swag.

Thus the committee is developing his relation to the National Sugar Refining Company. It is expected to show from various witnesses, some of them yet to be heard, that Havemeyer sold \$5,000,000 worth of this concern's \$10,000,000 stock to the trust at a huge profit to himself, and then turned up with \$10,000,000 of common stock in the company, and its complete control.

The long series of manipulations made it possible for the trust to pay regularly 7 per cent on its vastly inflated capital, and yet stand this process, year after year, of being milked into the Havemeyer bucket. To make up for the immense drains its resources withstood in order that the Havemeyer personal fortune should be increased to one of the greatest in the country, the trust resorted through customs frauds, suppression of competition, extortion from consumers.

In bringing out the whole marvelous story, the committee is proceeding with great care. Messrs. John E. Parsons, many years counsel of the trust, and Washington B. Thomas, president after the death of Havemeyer, have been exercised about putting them on the stand, in order to avoid giving immunity in criminal prosecutions. Heike has no ready been convicted, so there is no need of such care in his case.

Heike Testifies. Charles R. Heike, late secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company (the trust), now under conviction and jail sentence for complicity in the great customs frauds at New York and other ports, today testified before the committee today.

Heike looked the part he always played, that of a mere subordinate in the strong hand of the man higher up. He made an excellent witness—he could recall all the minutest details of the trust's management of the trust under Henry O. Havemeyer.

Heike looked the part he always played, that of a mere subordinate in the strong hand of the man higher up. He made an excellent witness—he could recall all the minutest details of the trust's management of the trust under Henry O. Havemeyer.

By dint of questioning and much prompting the committee drew out a story of the remarkable series of financial manipulations by which

Heike took a group of scattered refineries—\$25,000,000 would have been a good valuation of them all—recapitalized them up to \$40,000,000, bought control of the beet sugar industry, interested millions in Cuba, suppressed competition, and came to control absolutely the sugar business.

Had Poor Memory. Heike, who was the right hand and confidential clerk of Henry O. Havemeyer during Mr. Havemeyer's long career of sugar, sat nervous and uncomfortable in the witness' seat. He has no official connection with the Sugar trust now. Until his recent retirement, he had been with the American Sugar Refining Company and before that the Sugar Refineries Company, its predecessor.

Mr. Heike flatly denied that he was closely associated with Havemeyer. He recounted the organization of the trust, pointing out that Havemeyer was the original genius of the plan. Eighteen months were taken in at the start, their stock being pooled. It required nearly two years to get them all in. There was a big infusion of capital in this operation. Searles taking the lead in bringing in the companies.

Mr. Heike was at that time secretary of all companies that went in; but he was sadly ignorant as to the reasons why his company took the step. He said he never had the matter discussed. He supposed the economies of large organization were considered. A big powerful company could afford to avail itself of all improved processes and machinery, while small, separate companies would not be. Expert chemists and masters of processes were the expensive to be retained by small companies.

After the trust was formed, some factories were closed, others refitted in capacity. He named the companies that entered the original trust. These companies were in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Baltimore, Boston, San Francisco, and New Orleans. All the operating refineries in the country except one, included, three of these being in Philadelphia and one in California. The consolidation controlled a large per cent of the country's capacity. Mr. Heike could not name the figure.

Couldn't Tell. "Was not about 90 per cent controlled?" asked Mr. Garrett. "I don't know; a very large part." "The organization was powerful (Continued on Fourth Page.)

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE. Senator McCumber opened the debate on reciprocity and opposed the agreement. He warned the Republican party of its effect. Lorimer committee took up matter of employing counsel. Professor Freund of Chicago advocated comprehensive workmen's compensation and employers' liability act for the District.

HOUSE. The House resumed debate on the Wool bill, and Representative Victor Berger (Socialist) delivered his maiden speech. The Steel Investigating Committee continued its investigation of James G. Ahearn, of the Steel Corporation. Charles Heike, formerly of the American Sugar Refining Company, was on the grill before the committee investigating the Sugar trust.

The House on bills to establish a parole post. The Committee on Expenditures in the State Department will question Secretary of State Knox this afternoon.

White House Callers. SENATORS. Jones, Wash. Penrose, Pa. Karon, Ia. Smith, Mich. Culbertson, Tex. Townsend, Mich. Smoot, Utah. REPRESENTATIVES. Dyer, Mo. Moss, Ind. French, Idaho. Thayer, Mass. Land, Mich. Underwood, Ala. Jacobway, Ark. Burleson, Tex. Bickett, Ia. Burke, S. D. Stump, Va. Smith, Mich. Lee, Pa. Cannon, Ind. Payne, N. Y. Cullion, Ill. OTHER CALLERS. Judge Martin A. Knapp, Court of Commerce.